THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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R. D. THOMPSON ..... BUSINESS MANAGER
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Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.
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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
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Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Extra Attractions
At No. 60 Fifth Street.

Buy the Best Indigo in the City
At Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market Street.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream
Will restore grey hair to its original color.

Beaver Female Seminary
And Musical Institute, term opens September 11, 1866. Address Rev. R. T. Taylor, mo

The Portland Fire—A Card.
The North American Fire Insurance Company has paid its losses at Portland, and received from the assured the following testimonial:
PORTLAND, ME., July 9, 1866.
The undersigned having held policies in the North American Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., bear grateful testimony to the prompt and liberal manner the same have been adjusted and paid, thereby alleviating the losses sustained by the recent terrible conflagration. We cordially recommend the North American, of Hartford, to the confidence and patronage of the public:

J. E. Bennett	A. N. Noyes & Son,
Woodman, True & Co.	Charles Sawyer,
Jeremiah O. White,	R. M. Brown,
Edwin S. Hovey,	R. Wright, M. D.,
Geo. S. Hay,	J. A. Mitchell,
Thomas B. Parsons,	A. H. Weeks,
Nathan J. Lewis,	Chas. Morse, M.D.
J. C. Woodman,	H. S. Kaler & Co.,
M. O. M. & L. A. Hovey	S. S. A. Larkin & Co.,
by F. S. Hovey, atty.,	H. Breed & Co.,
Davis Brothers,	Joseph S. Jewett.
Burnham William,	

OFFICE OF THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.
WM. BENNETT, JR., Secretary.
JOHN B. ELDERKIN, President.
HARTFORD, July 13, 1866.
To the Patrons of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company:
The Old Connecticut takes pleasure in announcing to its patrons that the disastrous conflagration in Portland, on the 4th of July, has in no way effected its soundness or prosperity. It has just declared and paid its 25th dividend, and the money is in bank to pay every dollar of its losses, most of which have been adjusted and paid. The claims already adjusted reduce its whole loss to $17,000, which it is expected will be still further reduced by adjustments now being made. After paying every dollar of its losses, it has a cash surplus of $600,000; can reinsure every risk, and show a larger percentage of surplus than, with very few exceptions, any company now doing business.
S. W. THOMPSON & Co.,
Burke's Building, 59 Fourth Street,
Agents for the above Company.

Pittsburgh Grand Gift Concert.
Our Gift Concert will positively take place at City Hall, this evening, July 30th. Tickets selling rapidly. The balance will continue for sale at our office, No. 76 Fifth Street, second floor, Chronicle Building, until the concert commences. Our ticket agents should call at our office, or send in their reports to-day. We will continue to redeem tickets for tickets after the drawing commences. All our agents, when they have made their returns, should get our receipt in full, and promptly remit to us the ticket holders, if necessary, that their tickets were paid for. We want, or have, a general agent to settle with local agents. All must apply to us in person or by letter for final settlement. Tickets not paid for neither gain admission to our Concert nor draw gifts. See advertisement in another column. McDonald, Thompson & Co.

Fruit Wax and Fly Paper.
Wholesale buyers and consumers should get the above at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 83 Market street.

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Naval Officer at New York.

Colonel Ludlow, who is the fortunate recipient of the appointment of Naval Officer at New York, is a Democrat of the Hunker sort. He has never been out of line. During the war he did some civil services on the military staff of General Dix. He has the reputation of being honest, and has a good deal of ability—of a certain kind. This appointment comes nearest to being genuinely Democratic, of any the President has yet made.

SECRETARY STANTON.—The *Tribune* takes occasion to hit Mr. Stanton in the following fashion: "The President will now have a homogeneous Cabinet. Stanton may resign and he may not—most probably not, from the character of certain orders recently issued from the War Department. We are very glad. Now that the lines are being drawn so closely we desire that all who are not with us shall be considered as being against us.

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR.—Hon. O. H. Browning, ex-Senator of Illinois, was confirmed Saturday morning by the Senate, as Secretary of the Interior.

CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Chicago *Tribune* has obtained very full and reliable accounts of the crops in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, concerning which the following remarks are made: From a careful perusal of the dispatches already published, we conclude that the winter wheat crop is generally better in quality and heavier in yield than for two years past. In some portions of Illinois and Indiana the yield is much above an average; while in other parts of those States, and in Iowa, throughout Michigan, it is light. In Central Illinois and in Indiana rains have fallen almost every day for a week, and fears are entertained that the crops will be damaged by the shock; but our dispatches generally agree in stating that should the weather improve from this time, the crop will be mostly saved in good condition. In Michigan much of the winter wheat was winter-killed, but we have not many complaints of this character from Illinois or Indiana. From the evidence before us, we think that the quality of the crop in the two latter States is much better than that of last year, and the yield heavier. In Illinois, winter wheat for several years past has been a very uncertain crop, and the English sown is generally winter-killed; but the present crop is harvested in good condition, farmers will be encouraged to sow more largely of it next fall.

With regard to spring wheat, our advices enable us to say that the yield is full and excellent quality. In Iowa the crop is reported to be better in all respects than ever before, and we have very little doubt that the same is true from any quarter. The harvesting of spring wheat has commenced in the southern portions of Illinois, and there are some fears expressed regarding the effect of the recent rains; but there is not much room for alarm, and, should the weather change for the better, the crop will be large and good. For several years past the spring wheat in many portions of Northern Illinois has been rather uncertain as regards quality and yield; but this year we have less complaint than usual. Although our advices from Wisconsin and Minnesota are not of so recent a date as those from Illinois, we have every reason to believe that the crop of spring wheat in those States will be very heavy, both as regards qu l ty and yield. Recent rains cannot have affected the crop in those States as in Illinois and Indiana, as they are generally two or three weeks later. On the whole, therefore, it is probable that the crop of spring wheat will be unusually heavy and of good quality.

The crop of corn will be enormous. Nothing can prevent this except early frosts. The reports from nearly all portions of Illinois and Iowa are of quite a glowing character. Should we have no frosts to damage it before the fifteenth of August, the West will probably see the best corn crop ever raised.

The crop of oats is unusually heavy, and it is mostly harvested and saved. In some portions the crop is enormous.

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The rye crop is heavier than usual, and the quality is good generally. It is generally harvested, and we hear of no complaints as to damage by recent rains.

On the whole, the people of the Northwest have reason to be grateful to Providence for the abundant yield of cereals with which they are likely to be enriched. There is but little in the crop reports thus far to cause alarm, but much to encourage and stimulate to greater endeavors hereafter. The North-west will have enough of its own alone to feed the armies of Europe, should they keep fighting till 1867.

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After the adjournment of the meeting last night, the negroes formed into procession, and armed with clubs, brickbats, &c., went howling through the streets, threatening violence. At the meeting, the speakers had used inflammatory language. Two or three disturbances occurred in the city, resulting in the killing of three negroes. Three police officers were badly bruised by the negroes. All is quiet now. Ten or fifteen negroes have been arrested, and more are being made. After paying every dollar of its losses, it has a cash surplus of $600,000; can reinsure every risk, and show a larger percentage of surplus than, with very few exceptions, any company now doing business.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

ADJOURNED.

CLOSING HOURS OF CONGRESS.

Bill to Equalize Bounties Passed.

Salaries of M. C.'s Increased.

Reorganization of the Army.

Nebraska Not Admitted into the Union

Deplorable Scenes in the House.

FREE FLOW OF LIQUOR.

MEMBERS VOTE EARLY AND OFTEN

Pitched Battle with Paper Wads.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1866.

The Adjournment of Congress.

The first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress passed into history this evening, at half past four o'clock. Both houses adjourned at that hour *sine die*. The business of the session was so cleared up prior to yesterday, that but three important measures remained in doubt up to the hour of adjournment. The first was the civil appropriation bill, with its two amendments in the shape of the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sailors, put on by the House, and the proposition made by the Senate to increase the salaries of members of Congress to five thousand dollars. Each house insisted on one and resisted the other, and the result at eight o'clock this morning, after seven hours of conference, from one o'clock a. m. the morning, was apparent that if each house did not accept the amendment of the other, this important appropriation bill, reaching, as it does, every branch of the Government, would be lost in the last hour of the session.

Equalization of Bounties—Members' Pay.

The struggle, therefore, centered in the House, and at eight o'clock this morning, after a long and weary night session, the House saved the bill by just one vote. The members were put in the dilemma of either voting to increase their own salaries, or of voting against the bounty bill. Fifty members took one alternative and voted against the bill, and fifty-one members took the other, and voted forth. General Banks, who managed the conference on the part of the House, became very late over the intimation that he desired to increase the salaries of members. The salary increase applies to the commencement of this session, and gives each member two thousand dollars additional for each year. After all the labor and trouble over the bill, it was freely given out at the Capitol this afternoon that the President had decided to veto the bill. His approval of it was not made known to the House until thirty minutes before the final adjournment.

All of the other appropriation bills were passed in due time and without any trouble.

New Army Bill.

A new bill for the regular army, was also agreed to, much to the gratification of General Grant and the Secretary of War, both of whom visited the Capitol to-day to look after it. The new bill, which the President signed, provides for sixty-two regiments, forty-five of which are infantry. There are four regiments of colored troops and four regiments of Veteran Reserves included in this bill.

Nebraska Kept Out.

The only important bill which has been lost is that admitting Nebraska into the Union as a State. The President did not notify either House that he had signed it. He has therefore reserved his signature, which secures its defeat.

Special Session.

During the session of both houses last night every effort was made to pass bills for the relief of contractors, war claimants, lobby schemes, etc., but there was a wholesale slaughter of them, and not one of any account got through either branch. The bills now present in full force on the floor of the House and in the corridors, but it received nothing.

A Veto.

About ten minutes before the adjournment no little surprise and amusement were caused by the reception of a veto message. Although it killed a land scheme, it seemed to nettle the House that the President should have the last word.

The Closing Scenes.

The night session of the House, lasting till this morning, was filled with disgusting scenes. Members who had played high met and combined room, and the result was fully exhibited on the floor of the House. In one instance, tellers were appointed who were unable to stand in their places, and the count they reported to the House ran a hundred above a quorum. Members voted early and often to make it appear that a quorum was present. Jokes were retailed and stories told. A dozen or so members had a pitched battle with paper wads, books, etc., which were flung through the Hall. At daylight this morning one of the members called on the reporters in the gallery to come down and join in the fun. A quorum was maintained in both Houses until the hour of adjournment, but two-thirds of the members have left for their homes and the remainder will follow.

The Assassination Rewards.

The Senate this morning, after striking out that portion of the bill making awards for the capture of Jeff. Davis, which had already been provided for by the War Department, passed the bill. The amendment was concurred in by the House, and the bill was signed by the President. The captors of Davis will have to wait until next session for their rewards.

WASHINGTON.

The Wool Bill Lost.

Duty on Cotton and Cigars Fixed.

Land Grant to Kansas Approved.

The Bounty Bill Will Cost $70,000,000.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

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Confirmed.

General Hickenlooper was confirmed this morning at an early hour as United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio. The vote was a very close one, only a few majority. A few days since the nomination was reported upon adversely by the Judiciary Committee. Since that time Hickenlooper succeeded in putting some very strong indorsements, which had the effect of changing a sufficient number of votes to secure his confirmation.

Public Printer.

General Steedman's appointment as public printer is not likely to last long. At the next session of Congress the office will be passed making his position elective by the House.

The Bounty Bill

It is estimated by the best informed men that the bill for the equalization of bounties will cost the Government seventy millions.

Texas.

Major General Wright, commanding the Department of Texas, on the 13th inst., issued a general order stating that as information has reached him to the effect that some of the persons chosen at the late election claim to enter without any other authority upon the duties of their office, he orders that the constituted authorities of districts, posts and detachments shall consider such persons as officials, but shall continue to support the Provisional Government, and the officers appointed under it, until such time as that Government shall be discontinued by an order from the President.

FROM CANADA.

Another Fenian Raid Feared—Frontier to be Fortified.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Special dispatches from Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, say intense excitement prevails concerning another reported Fenian movement. There is a rumor that after the organization is effected, $20,000,000 will be spent in fortifying the frontier, half to be paid by the British government.

The National Saengerfest.

CAVE CITY, KY., July 28.—The Saengerfest opened up to-day with a grand exursion to the Mammoth Cave. Over one thousand were present. Everything passed off quietly. Owing to a disarrangement of programme by those in charge of the Cave, the concert did not come off, but there was abundance of extempore vocal and instrumental music.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Last Day of the Session.

Bill for Equalization of Bounties Passed.

Rewards for the Assassins of President Lincoln.

Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, Admitted to a Seat.

Pay of Officers and Soldiers Exempted from Income Tax.

Bill to Increase Duty on Wool Laid on Table.

Exciting Scene in the House.

Pay of Senators and Members Increased.

Bill to Admit Nebraska Vetoed.

Interesting Closing Scenes.

The Speaker's Farewell Speech.

Both Houses Adjourn Sine Die.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

SENATE.

At the session of the Senate last evening, a conference committee on the miscellaneous appropriation bill was asked of the House.

The bill to give transportation to soldiers to and from the place where the Government furnishes them with artificial limbs, was passed and goes to the President.

The joint resolution continuing in force the army regulations enacted since July 4th, 1861, was called up and amended by adding two colored regiments to the regular army, and then passed.

The bill extending the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court was passed and goes to the President.

The report of the Conference Committee on the tariff bill was agreed to, and the bill goes to the President.

The report of the Conference Committee on the civil appropriation bill, increasing the pay of Congressmen, and respecting the bounty bill, was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS.		
Buckalew,	Conness,	Cowan,
Dawes,	Doolittle,	Edmunds,
Fessenden,	Foster,	Harlan,
Henderson,	Howard,	Johnson,
McDougal,	Morgan,	Norton,
Poland,	Pomeroy,	Ramsey,
Riddle,	Sherman,	Sprague,
Stewart,	Summner,	Van Winkle,
Williams.		

NAYS.		
Anthony,	Chandler,	Cresswell,
Harris,	Kirkwood,	Lane,
Nye,	Ross,	Trumbull,
Wade,	Willey,	Wilson,
Yates.		

Mr. WILSON then urged that the bill to equalize bounties be taken up, but a motion made by Mr. DOOLITTLE to postpone the consideration of the case of Mr. Patterson from Tennessee, prevented, and the following resolution was adopted, by 29 yeas to 9 nays:

Resolved, That Hon. David D. Patterson, upon taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution and laws, be admitted to his seat as Senator from Tennessee.

The following was the vote:

YEAS.		
Buckalew,	Conness,	Cowan
Davis,	Doolittle,	Edmunds,
Fessenden,	Foster,	Guthrie,
Henderson,	Howe,	Johnson,
Kirkwood,	Lane,	Norton,
Pelton,	Riddle	Sherman,
Van Winkle,	Willey,	Wilson,
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	Yates.	

The Senate at 4:15 A. M., again went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is a continuation of last night's proceedings:

The Senate bill for the admission of Nebraska was passed by a vote of 61 to 52.

The Senate Joint Resolution, continuing army regulations, came up, and on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, who characterized it as a contrivance of the Senate to bring a bill passed in full force on the floor of the House and in the corridors, but it received nothing.

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NEW YORK, July 29.—Special dispatches from Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, say intense excitement prevails concerning another reported Fenian movement. There is a rumor that after the organization is effected, $20,000,000 will be spent in fortifying the frontier, half to be paid by the British government.

The National Saengerfest.

CAVE CITY, KY., July 28.—The Saengerfest opened up to-day with a grand exursion to the Mammoth Cave. Over one thousand were present. Everything passed off quietly. Owing to a disarrangement of programme by those in charge of the Cave, the concert did not come off, but there was abundance of extempore vocal and instrumental music.

At the end of the call there was a majority of ten votes in the negative, but then there were several members who had not answered when first called. Some who had voted aye, finding themselves likely to be in the minority, changed their votes to nay, and again when the tide turned, changed back to aye.

The members who voted aye then began to explain their votes. Mr. HOGAN said he was opposed to the increased pay, but was in favor of bounty for the soldiers, and therefore voted aye. (Laughter.)

Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, followed with a similar statement.

Mr. DRIGGS hoped that if these gentlemen of the yeas were forced to take increased pay, they would turn over the excess to the soldiers.

Mr. FERRY, from the same State, said he had voted three times against the increase of salary to Senators and members, but that this being the best opportunity of voting in favor of a bounty for the soldiers, he felt compelled to change his vote from no to aye, but he could ready to pay over the excess to the soldiers, and challenged his colleague, Mr. Driggs, to do the same.

Mr. SCHENCK asserted, with characteristic bluntness that he voted aye to both propositions.

Mr. O'NEIL voted aye for the sake of the bounty proposition.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, after showing so much anxiety for the previous forty-eight hours to vote against the increased pay to members, was not in the hall when the report was made and the vote taken.

At length all the members present had voted, and the roll changed list showed a majority of one in favor of the report. The vote was thereupon tabled, 74 to 73, so the conference report was agreed to in both Houses, and the bill now only awaits the signature of the President.

The following was the vote in detail:

YEAS.		
Anderson,	Banks,	Boyer,
Benjamin,	Beaman,	Clark, of Kan.
Clarke,	Driggs,	Eckley,
Eldridge,	Farnsworth,	Farquhar,
Ferry,	Grinnell,	Higby,
Hogan,	Holmes,	Hotchkiss,
Hubbard, of W. Virginia,	Ingersoll,	Jenckes,
Kerr,	Kuykendall,	Leffwitch,
Latham,	Loan,	Marston,
Maynard,	McBride,	McCullough,
Miller,	Moorhead,	Myers,
Newell,	Nibleck,	Nicholson,
O'Neil,	Patterson,	Randall, of Pa.
Rice, of Mass.,	Rice, of Maine,	Schenck,
Scofield,	Taylor, of Tenn.,	Tyler, of N. Y.
Thornton,	Vanhorn, N.Y.	Van Horn, Mo.,
	Whaley.	

NAYS.		
Allison,	Garfield,	Perham,
Ashley, of Nevada,	Harding, of Ill.,	Pheips,
Baker,	Hart,	Plants,
Baxter,	Harding Ky.,	Price,
Bidwell,	Kasson,	Ritter,
Bingham,	Ketcham,	Ross,
Boutwell,	Kountz,	Sawyer,
Bromwell,	Laffin,	Shellabarger,
Broomall,	Lawrence, Pa.,	Spalding,
Cobb,	Lawrence, O.,	Stokes,
Conkling,	Lynch,	Taber,
Cook,	Mercur,	J. L. Thomas, jr.
Eggleston,	Morrill,	Trimble,
Elliott,	Morris,	Van Aernam,
Farnsworth,	Orth,	Welker,
Fox,	Paine,	Wilson, Iowa.,
Wilson, Pa.,	Wright.	

The House, at a quarter to 8 o'clock A. M., took a recess to 11 A. M.

The House met at 11 A. M.

Mr. STEVENS washed his vote recorded in the affirmative, and Mr. Rollins in the negative, on the appropriation bill, they being absent when the vote was taken.

The usual resolution of thanks to the speaker was adopted unanimously.

Mr. ROGERS presented a minority report on the alleged complicity of Davis in the assassination of Lincoln. He moved amendments to the bill distributing the awards for the capture of the assassin were concurred in.

The bill to pay to refund one hundred dollars to persons drafted twice within one year and commuted, furnished substitutes, or served, was passed.

Messrs. SPALDING and WILLIAMS had their names recorded in the affirmative on the civil appropriation bill.

The House refused to let Mr. DELANO have his name recorded in the negative.

Mr. SCOFIELD also announced that he would have voted "no," if present.

The House took a recess until three o'clock.

Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee on Printing, offered a resolution in the name of the House 10,000 extra copies of the provisions of the act of the equalization of bounties of soldiers.

A message of Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, was laid on the table.

The House further recess till four o'clock, the second recess.

The bill to establish a land office in the House the President's veto of the bill erecting the Territory of Montana into a sovereign district, and for other purposes, was taken up on the passage of a section embodied in it for the benefit of the New York and Montana Iron and Manufacturing Company. The section was stricken out, vetoed the special bill having that object.

The question being taken, the bill was, on motion of Mr. BINGHAM, referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered printed.

The following bills were introduced: Mr. ANCONA offered a resolution jocularly, for the appointment of a select committee of twenty-one, to investigate the causes of the late secession movement, and to report a plan for the detention of members from the sessions of the House when their constituents were making war and to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess and report to the Philadelphia Convention. (Laughter and applause. Laughter.)

Mr. ANDERSON desired to know in the same connection, where the gentleman from Chicago (Mr. Wentworth) was when the vote on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and Civil Rights Bill was taken.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Wentworth) have the usual minutes to explain where he was when the vote was taken. (Laughter.) He was engaged in the compensation of members. (Laughter.) Unanimous consent was given.

Mr. WENTWORTH said his remarks might extend over five months, and he would therefore defer them. He was engaged in the Globe. (Laughter and cries of "Order.")

A joint resolution for the payment of the Chaplain of the House, was passed by a vote of three fifths and passed. It was immediately sent to the Senate and received back in a few minutes, engrossed, signed by the Speaker, and sent to the President for his signature.

Senator SUMNER has been duly appointed the Committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President that Congress had concluded its business.

Other communications subsequently Mr. MOORHEAD reported that the committee had so informed the President, and that the President had stated he has no further business to communicate.

The hour of half-past four having arrived, the SPEAKER, at 4:25 A. M., rose and addressed the House, and said:—"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I cannot speak the word that announces our separation without expressing the deep and warm emotions of a grateful heart for the manner in which you have sustained me in the discharge of your high duties. Unusual as this is at the close of the first session of Congress, its value is thereby enhanced. I will only add that I renew to you my sincere indorsement of my endeavors to discharge the duties of my office, and my efforts often trying and delicate, with manifest impartiality, to maintain the just rights of a majority, to protect the rights of a minority, and to do justice to all, and yet to hold the scales so fairly poised that every decision shall stand the test of reason and judgment. Whether I have failed in a presiding officer always must be, by so great a majority of this House, for others to say. I am not sufficient, and he is fortunate who can impress the body over which he presides with the consciousness that he has done his best to be just and to do justice to all. Meeting here and in the Senate, as we have done, for a long and almost continuous session and the torrid heats of summer, friendships have been formed which will brighten the pathway of life. Associated in discussing some of the gravest questions ever submitted to a deliberative body in this land, the intellectual strength of each has been tried in the thought and action, have left but few stings behind, and despite all differences of sentiment, we shall part with the kindest feelings. Having closed its sessions with more general good will than usually characterizes the close of long and days, but Mr. CONKLING called upon the members to be in their seats and the vote be taken separately, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

There was considerable excitement, as each member as a time breathless attention, as each member answered to his name. As the roll was about completed, groups of members stood around the clerk's desk waiting to hear how the vote stood.

Mr. SCHENCK rose to a question of order, insisting that it was against the rule for members to be near the Clerk's desk while the vote was being taken, and the Speaker so ruled.

The hall of the House and the galleries were crowded to suffocation, watching with interest the closing moments of a session that will be memorable in history. The speaker's valedictory was listened to in deep silence, and as he spoke the last words there was an outburst of applause. Mr. STEVENS, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, arose and said:—"Three cheers for our noble Speaker!" The response was given heartily. The parting of Members from each other was of the most friendly and even gushing character. Thus closed the first session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Melancthon W. Hubbell, of Toledo. Thomas T. Eckert, Assistant Secretary of War. United States Marshals—Andrew Bicken, Southern District of Ohio, and C. W. Read,

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The first session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress closed on Saturday, and its proceedings have passed into history. The final scenes in the House were, in some respects, of a disgraceful character. For hours liquor flowed freely, and some of the members were intoxicated. The following is an abstract of the closing proceedings:

The House bill to increase the duty on wool was lost in the Senate.

The Civil Appropriation bill was passed, the Conference Committee having agreed upon the points in dispute.

The bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, which was tacked on to the Civil Appropriation bill, passed both Houses, received the President's signature and is now a law. The new bill will require seventy millions of money. It pays a bounty of one hundred dollars to three years' soldiers, and fifty dollars to those who served two years.

The bill to increase the salaries of members and Senators to $5,000, was passed by both Houses, and was approved by the President.

A new bill to increase the regular army passed both houses and is now a law. The new bill provides for sixty-one regiments, forty-five of which are infantry. There are to be four regiments of veteran reserves and four of colored troops.

The bill to admit Nebraska into the Union has been withheld by the President, which insures its defeat.

The President sent to Congress a message vetoing the New York and Montana Manufacturing and Mining Company.

Both Houses passed the bill to pay the rewards to the captors of the assassins of President LINCOLN, after striking out that portion relating to the capture of JEFF. DAVIS.

The bill fixing a duty of three cents per pound on cotton, and placing an increased duty on imported cigars, was signed by the President on Saturday, and is now a law.

THE RADICALISM OF CONSERVATISM.

The gentlemen whose names are attached to Mr. WEBB's call for a State Convention at Saratoga, to appoint delegates to Philadelphia, represent a great deal of wealth—the ASTORS, the STEWARTS, the VANDERBILTS, all of whom we gratefully remember came promptly to the support of the Government in the earliest hour of the rebellion, and remained steadfast to the end. This makes it appear all the more strange they should countenance now a movement which creates such great expectations on the part of those whose chief regret is the rebellion failed, and of whom it is no injustice to say that they intend to use the Philadelphia Convention, so far as possible, to redeem the "lost cause."

We have no idea these gentlemen will coalesce or go into a convention with those who did their best to overthrow the government, or their sympathisers. Intensely conservative, they have permitted their conservatism to carry them to extreme radicalism on the other side. That they meant the Convention should be composed exclusively of those who, in the North, supported the Government, and in the South, rejoiced sincerely when the Union was saved, we do not question—and it is for this reason we shall expect to see them go out when delegates who opposed the Government, or their sympathisers, come in.

The question is, will those who have supplanted the originators of the Philadelphia Convention, carry things to this extent, and cause a rupture? They may think it best not to drive off the ASTORS, the STEWARTS, and the VANDERBILTS, and for the sake of policy they may retain them; but these gentlemen must perceive that it will not be for the sake of their Union principles, which will be sacrificed at a more convenient moment.

There is no earthly reason why a conservative Republican should leave the Republican party. The plan of reconstruction finally adopted, is essentially conservative in all its parts, and was adopted in lieu of a number of radical propositions. The concluding trial found the conservative leaders backed by a majority, and the Radicals in the minority. Congress long since abandoned negro suffrage even for the District of Columbia, and has adjourned without carrying through a single radical measure. All this is a matter of history. We refer to it only as such, with no disposition to exult. The radicals, though unsuccessful, acquiesce, and promptly give their hands to the work before them, which is the keeping out of power the only party that gave succor to the rebellion and was its only hope when our armies were closing around it. The spirit manifested by the Radicals should be to these conservative gentlemen an example, and by refusing it they go to the other extreme of Radicalism, and become allies of those to defeat whom they offered to the Government their great possessions.

The Republican party is a unit now—Union men are all Conservatives, all Radicals—because there still exists the old enemy fighting them as formerly, and intent on the accomplishment of objects which failed when GRANT received the sword of LEE. If this were not so, why really the VALLANDIGHAMS, and Copperheads of every name and hue,—why has this Philadelphia movement become the hope of every unrepentant rebel in the land?

These rich Conservatives hold largely of the Government obligations, and with the public faith all they have is linked. If they not know that, put it in the very mildest form, when the Government shall have been transferred to hands that tried to destroy it, the public credit will be shaken? Is this their conservatism? Among reflecting men all over the land the self-satisfied conviction exists, that unless the payment of the Federal debt and the repudiation of the rebel debt is put irrevocably into the Constitution, there is real danger that in time, and not long hence, it will become a question whether both debts shall be paid or both repudiated. Why is the Constitutional amendment foreclosing this entire question resisted? If there lurked not the idea of having the rebel debt paid or the Federal debt repudiated, why this refusal to place the question beyond dispute? It seems to us, till it is placed wholly beyond dispute, no man who cares for the public credit should refuse his efforts to sustain the only party that has stood pledged and still stands for the public debt as a sacred thing—the Republican party, which carried the Government through and put the rebellion down.

THE NEEDLE GUN.

The efficiency of arms is comparative. The needle gun of the Prussians has been terribly effective in opposition to the muzzle loading pieces of their antagonists. So was the rifled, in comparison with the old smooth bore musket, as the percussion was more effective than the flint lock, and the flint than the match lock. At the Allegheny Arsenal, or any other repository of old arms, specimens may be seen that mark the progress of improvement in the article of firearms. The advance, however, does not appear to have verified the theory that the more destructive the implements of destruction are made the less likely are men and nations to go to war.

The needle gun marks a step in the progress. But, we believe, it is not the foremost step in the world, though it seems to be in Europe. Breech-loading arms, with ammunition including the percussion cap in the cartridge, were used in our late contests with the rebellion. Pistols, carbines for cavalry, and infantry arms, of this sort, were not uncommon in the later period of the war. And the accounts given of the Prussian needle gun do not place its efficiency above that of the rifles of the SHARPE or SPENCER patent. It has the advantage of ours in its *name* which has something startling in it more than the familiar name of rifle. But in extent of range, rapidity of discharge and sureness of aim, it does not stand at the head of the list. Its successful use, however, in the late sanguinary contests of the Germans, will no doubt secure its general introduction in European armies, and the ram-rod will cease to be an appendage of the man-killing instrument.

HE WILL BE THERE.

VALLANDIGHAM, the King of Copperheads, has been chosen to represent the third district of Ohio, in the Philadelphia Convention. Why not? Why should not owners assert their rights and take their places? The Convention having been turned into a Copperhead machine, why should not the Copperhead Chief show himself? Just here we would like to ask of the man who makes any pretenses to Unionism, what he thinks of getting into such company? We make the prediction, when VALLANDIGHAM takes his seat there will be a bolt.

And why should not VALLANDIGHAM be a delegate to Philadelphia? He can show credentials that few can. It will be remembered that during the war he received a pass from President LINCOLN to visit his "friends in the South." Mr. John B. Jones, a clerk in the rebel War Department, who kept a diary, and has since published it, made this record of VAL's visit to Richmond:

"JUNE 22, 1863.—To-day I saw the memorandum of Mr. Ould of the conversation held with Mr. Vallandigham, for file in the archives. He says, if we can only hold out this year, the Peace party of the North would sweep the Lincoln dynasty out of existence. He seemed to have thought that our cause was sinking, and feared that we would submit; which would, of course be ruinous to his party."

Now, this patriot has not changed a jot. He desires to retrieve "his party" from the effect of LEE's surrender. Philadelphia is the place to commence the business. Similar minded "Union" men are cordially invited to be present!

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

The outlawed rebels who, when the Confederacy went down, scattered to the four quarters of the globe, are gathering on the Canadian border, in the hope of either getting into the Philadelphia Convention, or being near enough to exert an influence on the proceedings. VALLANDIGHAM having been chosen a delegate, though not a whit more worthy of a seat, will be their spokesman; and through him, even if they are not by hook or by crook smuggled across the border and into the Convention, they will make themselves heard.

The last of the "National Union" patriots of this description who has made his appearance in Canada, is Gen. EARLY, of Shenandoah memory. His arrival is recorded by the Toronto papers, and by them he is spoken of as "the hero soldier, late of the Confederate army, and so well known to Canadians in connection with southern deeds of valor in the Shenandoah Valley." There must be some dozen of these patriots hovering on the Canadian border now, as anxious about the Philadelphia Convention as about an equal number—including several of the same personages—were concerning the Chicago Convention.

As the time for the meeting approaches, the true character of the Philadelphia Convention becomes apparent. It is the Chicago gathering over again, with this difference. When the Chicago Convention met, the rebel leaders were too busy conducting military campaigns to destroy the country to be present in person. Having failed in that, they will turn up at Philadelphia, foremost in schemes to govern the country in the same interest.

WHO MAKE THE WARS?

The conflicts going on in central Europe are admitted to be the result of ambition and avarice among the rulers. More power and more territory are the incentives to war. But, in this respect, these national collisions do not differ essentially from other wars of nations and quarrels of parties. Two communities do not rush spontaneously into combat. Somebody must arouse them, and prepare them, and lead them on. The Revolution of '76 was not sought by the people of the American Colonies. They went into it reluctantly. In fact, aggressions forced them into it. And those aggressions originated with British rulers, not with British people, a strong party of whom always disapproved and opposed it.

The civil war of our country from which we have just emerged had its beginning not with the people, even on the aggressive and offending side. The popular voice was against even secession. Had the alternative presented been imagined to be war on the Union, the people would have been more decidedly raised against it. Their rulers deceived them with the assurance that there would be no war. The rulers made the war, and no alternative was left to the Government and the loyal people but to meet force with force. That the Southern people, when passions were aroused, when the strife of arms began, when organized force was applied to them to secure their co-operation, went generally into the rebellion is readily admitted, but the war of rebellion was not of their making.

And the same pacific disposition of the people is indicated in political contests. Who are they that now are intent and officious to open up the great questions settled by the conflict of arms? Rulers, political rulers, or leaders of parties. Had not forward demagogues interfered to embarrass the adjustment of affairs, on the close of active hostilities, the restoration of the country to order would have advanced much further than it has. The Southern people were glad to get out of a false position in which secession, attempted by their leaders, had placed them. The returned rebel soldiers had had enough of fighting, and the rest of the people had had enough of conscription and military oppression. But their unsubdued and selfish party rulers, through such agencies as the Richmond papers, and encouraged by such as the New York *News* and *World* and their parasites, are laboring to arouse their worst passions again, and to prevent their acquiescence in the new, inevitable and improved order of things.

This unprincipled class of self-installed party leaders are the makers of the heated strife now going on in the politics of the country. They cherish the same designs, substantially, that were involved in the war, and that the mass of the people, both North and South, regarded as finally and permanently settled. And they use the same sort of appeals to the bad passions of sectional jealousy, with added incentives to revenge, and employ the same system of gross misrepresentation both of the conduct and motives of the loyal people and the Union Government. In their paroxisms of madness they even hint at a renewal of the bloody strife, with encouragements of hope for a different and more happy issue to the "lost cause."

We speak plainly on this subject, because, while we know that the masses of the Northern people are content with the issue of the war, and those of the South are inclined to acquiesce in it, those mischievous sources of dissension are retarding the growth of friendly feeling in both quarters, and doing the most serious injury to the Southern people, whom we desire to see prospering and happy in all their material, social and political affairs. And what makes their conduct the more inexcusable is, the utter hopelessness of their efforts to accomplish their *real* object; that is, to reverse the decision of the war, and to secure the ascendency over the loyal people who secured those decisions. The loyal people desire no injustice toward the citizens of the Southern States. Their return to duty is what they strove for in war, and it is what they wish for in peace. That wish would be nearer its attainment if the war-making leaders in the South, and their abettors in the North, had, since the war ended, turned their talents to some more honorable and humane employment.

IN THE WAY.

It may be owing to our higher refinement, or to our greater good nature, but no city on the continent, probably, can show so many old carts, portions of worn out wagons, large foundry molds, pieces of damaged machinery, as have for months cumbered the streets and sidewalks of some portions of Pittsburgh. If there is such a city, it is Allegheny. Some of the narrow streets, and none of them are wide, have but a scanty and crooked space open for public travel, while obstructions on one side or the other, or on both, render the greatest care and skill of the driver necessary, to take a vehicle through them without a collision or a wreck. We cannot sufficiently admire the forbearance of the public and the public authorities, in permitting these barricades to stand undisturbed from year to year.

CLEANLINESS VS. CHOLERA.

When the rumors of approaching cholera reached our ears, three or four months ago, they produced a sensation by no means agreeable, yet suggestive of measures for arresting or mitigating the danger. The mortality and mourning occasioned by the visitation of this dreaded pestilence, twelve years ago, came freshly to the remembrance of those who were then residents of this city. There was talk of filth, slums, stagnant waters, unventilated houses, back-yard depositories of foul accumulations, and not a little was said of sanitary measures as essential to the safety of the public health. Something was also done in the direction of cleanliness, by private and public effort.

But it must be admitted that, as is usual with sensational efforts, the anxiety awakened by the first intimation of approaching cholera, has gradually subsided, and with it, there is reason to believe, sanitary regulations have been relaxed. The actual appearance of the disease in some of our eastern cities, produces less concern, talk and action now than the expectation of it did several months ago. While the season of the year and the severely oppressive temperature of the air ought to make every one more careful in guarding against the occasions of cholera, there appears to be almost an epidemic indifference to it. The slowness of its progress in the large eastern cities probably encourages this indifference here. But it should be borne in mind that there the most thorough and extensive sanitary measures were, early in the season, inaugurated, and have been persistently maintained; and to this, more than to any mildness of the disease, is their comparative exemption justly attributable. If this be so, the slightly epidemic character that it has thus far assumed, instead of encouraging indifference and neglect of precautions here, should supply to us the strongest argument for the greatest care and diligence in their use.

It was later in the season that, twelve years ago, the cholera began its work of death in Pittsburgh, when it swept off hundreds of our citizens. And, while it now lingers in its advance towards us, a vigorous and universal system of precautions should be adopted. In the eastern cities they speak of *discovering* occasionally a cholera locality—some filthy spot overlooked hitherto, some alley or back yard reeking with the materials for originating the disease, that had escaped detection in former visits of the sanitary inspectors. It would be no great feat of *discovery*, to find such in this city.

We do not wish to excite unnecessary alarm among our citizens, but alarm is a wholesome stimulus to caution, the only one of which many persons are capable on this subject. A thorough cleaning of the city is imperatively necessary. We do not plead for the impossibility of abolishing the coal dust. We mean the foul pools and streams of water, the putrifying masses of indescribable filth on vacant lots, the cellars in which old rags, refuse wood and sweepings are rotting, the vaults, the stables, the conduits and sewers. Lime and copperas are cheap disinfectants and should be freely used, when the shovel and the hoe have been vigorously employed to raise and the cart to remove the grosser pollutions. Water is plenty, and ablution is one of its uses. Water to cleanse streets is healthful, but water to wet dirty ones hastens the putrefaction of animal and vegetable matter, and becomes a source of disease. The need of cleanliness is urgent. The health of the city demands it.

A FENIAN DISCOVERY.—In Philadelphia Head Center STEPHENS had a good many perplexing questions put to him, among them, what became of the $80,000 in gold that had been sent to JOHN MITCHELL in Paris? To this the Head Center replied only by saying: "Don't mention JOHN MITCHELL, he desires to be forgotten." This back-handed compliment has brought out the Irish patriot, and in a letter written from Paris, he declares it was $75,000 not $80,000 the American Fenians remitted to him, the whole of which he paid to STEPHENS, taking therefor his receipts, which he now holds.

THE admission of Senator PATTERSON, of Tennessee, to his seat, on taking the oath, completes the work of reconstruction so far as that State is concerned. The other States which undertook to go out of the Union, have now before them the only process whereby the penalty under which they are resting can be removed—the ratification of the amendment which prescribes nothing unreasonable and applies to all alike.

SENATOR CLARK, of New Hampshire, having but a brief period of time to serve, resigned, when the President immediately appointed him United States District Judge in that State. The Governor will fill the unexpired term—a good arrangement.

New Theory of the Atlantic Cable Failure.

Prof. P. A. Salvotti, of New York City, well known for his scientific capabilities has recently patented a telegraphic cable, comprising inventions and improvements of very great importance. Mr. Salvotti states that the Atlantic Cable has not yet been successful. Many people suppose that the various failures consisted simply in the difficulties of laying it. The first one, however, it will be remembered, was successfully laid, and although it transmitted the electric fluid, it did so but very feebly, and ceased almost immediately after the continents were joined. The cable of 1865 failed to transmit the fluid near the point where it dropped, because, like the first one, it was not constructed after the principles necessary to the perfect working power for so great a length and depth of immersion. It was a failure then not because it parted, but because it was broken in an attempt to remedy a defect which had previously manifested itself. The new cable already started toward Newfoundland, being constructed on the same principle as the others, will (so Mr. Salvotti thinks) no doubt have the same fate. It will be a third edition, with an addition to the preface, but little or no corrections made of its principal errors.

Mr. Salvotti believes that a cable must be constructed according to depth of water and distance—that is to say, that a kind of cable which will work well in shallow water, and for a short distance, would be useless in deep water and for a long distance. His cable unites great flexibility with greater strength than any other, and it is so constructed that any pressure of water or longitudinal strain is unable to affect the conducting wire, so that its power as a conductor will be the same under all circumstances.

Chinese in California.

A late California letter says: The number of Chinamen in the various Pacific States and Territories is estimated as between sixty-five and seventy-five thousand. These are almost entirely young men, in the prime of life, who come here intending to return to their own country as soon as they shall have made a certain sum. There are very few females here. In every town and city there is the Chinese quarter, or "China town" as it is called, generally so living to live by themselves. I should mention that they all, without exception, so far as I know, contract for their passage to this country. They are to be met with everywhere. No place so out of the way or difficult of access but they find their way thither, and without any promise to inform the public that washing and ironing can be performed by Celestial labor on reasonable terms. They take the place of the servant girls at the East, and are generally preferred to the Irish for housework. They are docile and quick to learn, and never forget, and make not unfrequently the most accomplished servants. Taken together, it would really appear as though they could scarcely be dispensed with here, and when the projected railroad to the Union Pacific is somewhat worn away, a very much increased immigration to this country may be looked for. Almost all the placer digging in California is now done by these Chinamen, as they are content with a sum which would not sustain the white laborer. They wash over the old claims long since abandoned by the white miner, and find there abundant recompense for their patient labor. In spite of their Pagan religion and its foolish nonsensities, it must be confessed they have their good as well as bad traits.

Nature's Barometers.

A venerable gentleman, with whom we recently conversed, assured us that spiders were the best barometers yet produced. The barometer invented by the scientific, he affirmed, only indicated the kind of weather we are to have immediately; while the spider unerringly told the character of the weather for several days in advance. For instance, if the weather is likely to become rainy, windy, or in other respects disagreeable, the spiders make very short webs, and the terminating filaments on which their webs are suspended. If, on the contrary, the spiders make the terminating filaments or fastenings unusually long, the weather will continue severe from ten to a dozen days.

Spiders usually make alterations in their webs once in twenty-four hours. If they are totally indolent, and do not even watch for flies, rain will speedily ensue. If the spiders stay out upon their nets during a shower, and seem actively engaged in putting affairs in good condition, it is certain proof that the rain will be of short duration, and that it will be clear weather for some time. If, during stormy weather, the spiders are seen fixing their damaged nets in the evening, it certainly indicates that the night will be pleasant, and that the rain is over for the present. Our informant has often witnessed this result when the sky looked most threatening, and he has never known the sign to fail.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

22d District, 1866----1867.

Wholesale Dealers' Sales as Shown by their Licenses for the Year Ending May, 1867.

In the annexed list, many of our manufacturing firms appear, with small sums, which in no degree indicate the amount of their sales or products. These sums represent only such portion of their business as is transacted under the *wholesale dealers'* license in warehouses separate from the works, where the contingencies of business require a portion of the product to be stored and disposed of. To this extent, therefore, the law requires them to be classed as wholesale dealers, and taxed accordingly upon all such sales.

Manufacturers transact the bulk of their business under manufacturers' license, and the Internal Revenue is assessed upon such products monthly. The amount of revenue received from manufactures and productions of the 22d District, for the year ending June 30th, 1865, was $1,402,225 71, and for the year ending last June, $2,480,843 80.

On iron, steel and such products there is a specific tax per ton, while other manufacturers are rated *ad valorem* and a per centage paid monthly.

In our issue of Friday we gave a list of sales made by wholesale dealers which expired May 1st, 1866. Although that list of sales stands credited, on the books of the Internal Revenue Department for the year ending May, 1866, they really represent the sales made between May, 1864, and 1865, and the present list represents the sales between May, 1865, and May, 1866, although recorded for the year ending May, 1867.

$50,000 to $75,000.

Affelder & co	50,000	Knox, Orr & co	50,000
Adler J. & Co	50,000	Knox J	50,000
Allen, McKee & Co	50,000	Kinzer Daniel	50,000
Adams & Co	50,000	Kinney Thos J	50,000
Armstrong Bro & co	60,000	Kreps J F & Son	50,000
Beck Wm & Lang	50,000	Keeling, Smith & co	50,000
Bakewell Thos C	50,000	Lutcous Oil co	50,000
Beck & Wm P & co	50,000	Lippincott Miller	50,000
Bingham Wm	50,000	Lauer J. D	50,000
Bingham Wm & co	50,000	Lewis, Oliver & Phil	50,000
Beaumont H W & co	50,000	Lips	50,000
Bidlack, Sedgw & co	50,000	Lyon Robert	50,000
Best John A	50,000	Lynd E. W	50,000
Brinton & Marcette	50,000	Lloyd Edmund James	50,000
Brooke R E	50,000	Leech C B	50,000
Barker W J. & co	50,000	Lindsay, Owen & Bro	62,000
Bigler W	50,000	Semple	62,000
Brown D W & co	50,000	Lyon Robert	50,000
Baker R R	50,000	Lyle Geo & Son	50,000
Bell Wm & co	50,000	Lyle Jas & Son	50,000
Bell & Co	50,000	Mellon & Harris	50,000
Cooper Semple	50,000	Means R W	50,000
Cochran W P	50,000	Mellon W P	50,000
Connor James	50,000	Meanor & Harper	50,000
Cadman & Crawford	50,000	Marshall J L	50,000
Collins Hugh	50,000	Martin, Oliver & Co	50,000
Collins Hugh	50,000	Brinkell	50,000
Dalzell & Co	50,000	Marvin Chas	50,000
Dravo & Brother	50,000	Mark C P & co	50,000
Dravo & Co	50,000	Moorhead & Co	50,000
Depp W B	50,000	Morgenstern & Bro	50,000
Dunlop Jas	50,000	Myers Jacob	50,000
Deery & Mitchell	50,000	Murdock & Pumnin	50,000
Davis, Myers & co	50,000	Mellon Jas & co	50,000
Davis J. Jno & co	50,000	Milliken A	50,000
Dilworth & Co	50,000	Mellon T & Sons	50,000
Dilworth J	50,000	Mellon Bros	50,000
Dilworth & Co	50,000	Mcguire & Douglas	64,000
Davis R & J	50,000	McDavit John	50,000
Dravo J & P	50,000	McDowell & Co	50,000
Darnell Jas & Son	50,000	McCullough John & Co	50,000
Dilworth Wm. Jr	50,000	McCrickert S & co	62,000
Dilworth J & Co	50,000	McCrickert J & co	62,000
Dalzell & Co	50,000	McRaes & Auger	62,000
Dilworth Wm	50,000	McCleave & Co	50,000
Dilworth Wm. Jr	50,000	Mastimon J	50,000
Dilworth J & Co	50,000	Mellon & Co	50,000
Dunbar J H	50,000	McGuigan H	50,000
Dravo & Co	50,000	Mellon Wm	50,000
Dravo Frederick	50,000	Noon P H	50,000
Eisner, Phillips & co	50,000	Noel Wm	50,000
Ecuyer Edward	50,000	Noel James S	50,000
Ecuyer & J C	50,000	Oppenheimer and co	50,000
Flood S B & co	50,000	Oppenheimer & Bro	50,000
Frank Lear & Co	50,000	Oliver Jno and Sons	50,000
Frank William	50,000	Oliver Jno and Sons	50,000
Fahnestock Bros	50,000	Painter John I	50,000
Fahnestock Samuel	50,000	Patter John	64,000
Gray & Co	50,000	Patterson W	50,000
Garrard W H & son	50,000	Palmer R H	50,000
Gallagher Jonathan	50,000	Painter J and co	50,000
Graff Joseph	50,000	Patterson H	50,000
Gormley & Co	50,000	Russell L	50,000
Gormley Samuel & co	50,000	Reed James	50,000
Graff, Byers & co	50,000	Reed & Hamilton	50,000
Gallagher & Hamer	50,000	Poindexter R W and co	50,000
Greenwood & co	50,000	Renshaw Jno A	50,000
Greenwood & Son	50,000	Rodgers Robinson	50,000
Greer John	50,000	Ross Jos & co	50,000
Hay & Co	50,000	Robb Alan H	50,000
Hillespie J J	62,000	Robb Jas	50,000
Geiselsteiner	50,000	Ros Henry Jr	50,000
Hoffman & Co	50,000	Ros Henry	50,000
Hillerman J H	50,000	Ross Joseph	50,000
Hallman Springer & co	50,000	Ross Jos H	50,000
Hay & Co	50,000	Rosher J & Son	50,000
Hornbrook R	50,000	Rosher J & Son	50,000
Henderson & bro	50,000	Rowand Jno	50,000
Hays H & Bro	50,000	Rhodes Jno	50,000
Hess C	50,000	Rhodes Wm	50,000
Hannah & Kaercher	50,000	Rhodes Jno	50,000
Hoerner A & co	50,000	Schoonmaker & Son	50,000
Hay & Co	50,000	Shaler Wm	50,000
Hoffman Hoene & co	50,000	Stevenson J & Son	50,000
Hay	50,000	Schoonmaker J	50,000
Holt Henry	50,000	Schoonmaker & co	50,000
Heidelberger W & co	50,000	Shoenberger & co	50,000
Hays H & Bro	50,000	Shaler A & J H	50,000
Hays H & Bro	50,000	Sumner & co	50,000
Hay & Co	50,000	Stone Wm	50,000
Haberman & co	50,000	Stone Wm	50,000
Hay & Co	50,000	Schmertz A & Bros	50,000
Haworth & Dur co	50,000	Shelabay Young & co	50,000
Hay & Co	50,000	Schoen Simon	50,000
Haworth & co	50,000	Schoen & Wm	50,000
Hillerman & co	50,000	Schoen & Wm	50,000
Hannah, Balph & co	50,000	Thomas H & co	50,000
Hannah & Stewart	74,000	Tranerman & co	50,000
Hughes P E & Bro	50,000	Vandervort & co	50,000
Hughes P E & Bro	50,000	Vandervort & co	50,000
Hartley & Marshall	50,000	Wainwink & Bro	50,000
Hay & Co	50,000	Wainwink J W & co	50,000
Johnson W G & co	50,000	Sons	50,000
Jones & Co	50,000	Wilson Jr & co	50,000
Kelly Gormley & co	50,000	Wallace, Cavit & co	75,000
Kelly & Co	50,000	Wallace & Co	50,000
Kay & Kuehnert	50,000	Wolden J H	50,000
Kifer, Oliver & co	50,000	Wood, Bidlack & Bro	50,000
Kimball C	50,000	Wilson Robert & Bro	50,000
Kimball C	50,000	Watson R & co	50,000
Kifer & Co	50,000	Wetherill A C	50,000
Kelso & Bro	50,000	Wetherill J & co	50,000
Kelso James	50,000	Wetherill & Brother	50,000

$75,000 to $100,000.

Allegheny Co	82,000	Kaufman, Oppenheimer & co	75,000
Armstrong & Co	75,000	Lonsdale R & co	75,000
Bissell & Carnahan	75,000	Lyon & Shorb	75,000
Bell John	75,000	Lyon James	75,000
Bell John & co	75,000	Lauf ash P H & co	75,000
Cooper Wm & co	75,000	Lauf ash P H & co	75,000
Dilworth & Co	75,000	McKee & Brothers	75,000
Dilworth & Co	75,000	McKee & Brothers	75,000
Dravo Clarke & co	75,000	Mckay James	75,000
Duquesne Coal co	75,000	Mcfadden J H	75,000
Dilworth & Co	75,000	Painter J & sons	75,000
Diffenbacher Dr	71,000	Painter J & sons	75,000
Dravo & Co	75,000	Rea & Sheyran	75,000
Ewing Wm	75,000	Smith E	75,000
Galway R D	75,000	Schoen & Wm	75,000
Gormley & Smith	75,000	Seibert & Morgan	75,000
Grey John & co	75,000	Scott & Hemphill	75,000
Hay J R Mrs	75,000	Sewall & Thomas	75,000
Heyl H	75,000	Smith W H & co	75,000
Hamilton M & co	75,000	Townsend R	75,000
Hall John & co	75,000	Townsend R P	75,000
Hay Alex	75,000	Taylor Isaac	75,000
Hay & Mckee	75,000	Walton & Co	75,000
Kirkpatrick J C & co	75,000	Watson R & Co	75,000

$100,000 to $200,000.

Atwell, Shaw & co	100,000	Kirkpatrick W H & co	150,000
Brown, Walker & co	100,000	Kier Foster & Kier	150,000
Brewer, Burke & co	100,000	Kirk Robert & Son	150,000
Bell & Co	100,000	Linhart Wilkins	150,000
Bend Jno D	100,000	Lippincott James	150,000
Bissell & Co	100,000	Lippincott James	150,000
Bradley A & Co	175,000	Lippman A & co	140,000
Bushnell & co	100,000	Lyon Jno & Son	100,000
Bushnell & co	100,000	Lyon Shorb & co	100,000
Bushnell & co	100,000	Lyon Shorb & co	100,000
Bissell & Carnahan	100,000	Mackrell & Bro	100,000
Bissell & Carnahan	100,000	Mackrell & Brother	100,000
Carr & co	100,000	Mellor Charles	121,000
Carr & co	100,000	Mellor Charles	121,000
Cunningham & Hus	100,000	Macrum & Darlington	183,000
Cunningham & Hus	100,000	Mcfadden & Co	100,000
Calhoun & Edwards	100,000	Mcfadden Bros	100,000
Daniel Robt & co	176,000	Mcfadden & Bro	100,000
Dunlap John	176,000	Mcwhinney & Harr	150,000
Dravo, Lockley & co	100,000	Mcwhinney & Harr	150,000
Evans	100,000	Phillips J H	150,000
Fleming & Co	100,000	Phillips J H	150,000
Fleming & Co	100,000	Porterfield Jno & co

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LONGING FOR RAIN.

BY HANNIBAL E. KIMBALL.

Earth swoons, o'erwhelmed with weight of bloom;
The scanty dews seem to dropped in vain;
All thirsty the lea, while garish sk ies
Burn with their brassy hints of rain.

More after storm the flaming sun
So fires the bare hills with fiery red;
Night's after-gloom with his blood-red light
Glares like a sun-avenging god.

Oh for a cloudy en tain drawn
To screen us from the scorching sky!
Oh for the rain to lay asain
The sun-like thirsting dust in deeds passing by!

To wash the hedges white with dust,
Freshen the grass, and fill the pool;
While in the forest the odorous trees
Drip softly, swaying dark and cool!

ARTIFICIAL FISH BREEDING,

Interesting Results of Experience.

The breeding of trout and other valuable kinds of fish by artificial means has received much attention in England, and the system has been brought to some degree of perfection. In his country, also, it has been tried, and in at least one instance it would seem, with a great degree of success. A writer in the New York Times gives an account of a visit to the trout breeding establishment of Seth Green, in Caledonia, Livingston County, New York, a few miles south of Rochester. Mr. Green is an old angler,—a man who has thrown a fly eighty-four feet, at a State portsmn's convention,—and so takes naturally to the business of breeding fish. He has been fortunate in securing the Caledonia Creek, which is fed by mountain springs, never freezes, and is never affected by ei her drought or freshet. He began operations in August, 1864. The riter says:

"Here, in an'icipation of a few rods, are his hatching houses, his ponds for the infant trout, his reserves for those of larger growth, and his own residence. Hard by flows the creek, unchangeable in volume and temperature, and still inviting the rarest sport for the lover of the angle. This creek is now in process of being made available for a large number of fish in its waters. The old channel has been increased the multitude of its windings, and over the spawn there constantly passes a fresh supply of water. In a few weeks the cova tanes, and thousand of minute trout appear. These are fed on boiled eggs, reduced to fineness, loppered milk, &c., and after a certain time removed to ponds in the open air, where they are fed and grow apace. As they increase in size they are removed to other ponds or reservoirs. Mr. Green has ponds for the infants, ponds for the yearling, and ponds for those of larger growth and greater years. Some of these ponds the 'speckled beauties' number innumerable. Varying in weight from half a pound to two pounds, they dart through the water, displaying their variegated sides, and dart up into the air in pursuit of food, in the very stacy of life. The other trout are fed on liver cut up fine. It is a rare sight to see the feeding, as a few industrious ones in the quiet surface of the water. In a moment it is all alive with activity. The surface is lashed to a foam. The sparkling drops fly in all directions. The larger fish struggle and contend for the food in the midst, and are gracefully watched by the gardener, whatever may be their future, they are certain to be kept away from the table for some time at least. Mr. Green calculates his trout in the open ream, and leaves these tenderly reared fish unmolested and unharmed. Meantime his offs arise from the sale of young trout for cking ponds. These he sells at $50 per thousand—realized high prices—and sends them safely cans of his own devising to fill orders. The tural increase of trout is very great, and if e was and the young ran no peril from eir numerous enemies, the waters would on be teeming with fish. A two-year-old trout ill yield from 200 to 400 spawn; a three-year old m 800 to 1200; and a four-year old from 1200 to 00. In the spawn ponds the immature fish are posed to the ravages of other fish, to freshets, the deposit of sand or saw dust, and a thousand other natural ills. After the young fish e born, they are the prey of piscine foes, are thin out of season, are poisoned by the outne of factories, and lead generally a very uncertain existence, so that not more than ten r cent. reach maturity. Under the artificial stem of rearing, about ninety-five per cent. ay be saved. Yet calamities follow these. ly a few days since a hail storm headed the ores of one of these little ponds with the llavers of thousands of these small trout."

The writer, before concluding his account, recommends trout breeding as a very profitable siness, adding, "a few thousand dollars of outr, two years of watchfulness, and the crop is ady for market."

THE ALLITERATIVE PRINCIPLE.

dr. George Wakeman, of New York, has nted a clever compilation of examples of literation, strung together upon a general read of sub-comment. He notices the many ferent orthographies claimed for the name Shakespeare, no less than thirty-six. The nature in the British Museum, he says, is shabby the real and correct one. Every man supposed to know how to spell his own name d Shakespeare's spelling is "Shakespeare." ese singularities we notice as frequently, ve given opportunity for many of these curidevices and humorous conceits in language, ich have occupied even the greatest minds moments of recreation. The artistically bad hography of many of our funny writers is de possible by the inconsistencies of our nbers. But some instances of natural fun y l spelling are, perhaps, equal to any ficial ones. The Palindrom, which is fined that reads alike, backwards forward, is difficult to construct in English, is common in Greek and Latin. One of the d is the story that Napoleon, when at Stelena, being asked by an Englishman if he ught he would have sacked old London, replied: e was I ere I saw Elba"—the best palindrome, shaky, in the language. The following lacke of inferiority in the two points: 'Lewd did I live evil did I dwell.' A good Latin example is 'Sator arepo tenet opera rotas.' This spells the same ckward and forward; all the first letters of e words spell the first word, and so of the words spell the second word, and so through the third, fourth, and fifth. The t letters spell the last word, and the last letter of each word spell the next word, and so on the beginning.

e anagram has occupied a pretentious place literature. The wits and wiseacres of the en times looked into the names of men and es for satire and for omens. Louis XIII, oined to his service an anagrammatist, ed Thomas Billon, with a salary of twelve ndred livres. Calvin calls himself by the agrammatic name of Alcuinus, the title of 'Institutes,' printed at Strasburg.

literation, however, is as really an effect by nd as by the similarity of letters. The owing together of words that commence ong give the curious appearance of verse; but when this art is used to accomplish harmony of verses and sentences, it beies one of the most effective graces of lange. The best known specimen of alliteria is the "Siege of Belgrade," commencing:

"An Austrian army awfully arrayed."

rran deserines a politician as "one who, yant by purgefication, a new place sots." Tonience is made terrible by the antithesis and teration of the four last words. Many poets e earned more for studied arrangements and ematic distortion than for melody, and e made their lines monotonous with clumsy idences of letters. Shakespeare ridicules se in "Love's Labor Lost," where he makes der Holofernes say

will something affect the letter, for it argues fa cility.

le playful princess pierced and pricked a pretty pleasing pricket."

literation is used by some universal instinct, is to be found wherever language is found. re is no little of it in poetry. Proverbs and uses are full of it. Advertisers, always delely sensi ive to popular instincts, and blood thunder novelists and dramatists, almost ally so, are constantly using it in the newsrs and on book covers and on board fences. I if we are to believe that Coleridge wrote greater part of "Kubla Kahn" in a dream, I may be produced along with rhyme and dification even in dreams, for the opening of poem owe much of its beauty to its assoe and alliteration:

"In Xanadu did Kubla Kahn
A stately pleasure dome decree,
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran
Through caverns measureless to man,
Down to a sunless sea."

literation serves three purposes: To imbue opsition or a proverb with epigrammatic ng; to impart piquancy of flavor to what it otherwise be stale, by modulating the id to the sense, both in poetry and prose. to imbue rhythm with subtle and wonderful and effective undercurrents of music. In ciple, alliteration is no more than an unnaapplication of the rhythmical idea, and es out of the universal instinct of man to ine language into music.

Scandal about the Queen.

don Correspondence of the New York Tribune] ere is a current scandal about Queen Vicaffair which seemed so preposterous that I not care to mention it before, but as it es space and has even got into print, in ch, and elsewhere, I do so. It may have sed the Atlantic in other ways. *Punch*, , in his last number but one published the owing Court Circular:

"BALMORAL, TUESDAY.

r. John Brown walked on the Slopes. He equently partook of a haggis. In the even Mr. John Brown was pleased to listen to a pipe. Mr. John Brown retired early."

is Mr. John Brown is said to be a Scotch tleman who possesses a most remarkable mblance to the late Prince Albert. The en affects his society, is said to be very fond him—to believe that he is her late husband' scitated in answer to her prayers, et cetera be, in short, crazy on the subject, if not on rs. I shall not write, but you may easily gine how the thing is talked about in pri-

VAL ENTERTAINMENT IN FRANCE.—A Paris t of July 3d, in the *Journal of Commerce*, blishes a recent royal entertainment: r Empress offered to her late sovereign t, the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, as a ing visit, a magnificent *fete* in the relic palace of the Elysees, which has been te refitted, embellished and adorned under superintendence of Baf Mailly.

e entertainment consisted of a dinner of ty covers and of an evening reception comding only the elite of the world circle. The inds were one blaze of illumination and ticle table, following a noon day's splendor the spacious avenues, parterres of exotic ers, and sparkling fountains, among which high dignitaries and gentle dames wandered enjoyed the fine music of bands and of vocal ormers, the latter all of the Imperial Conserva. The toilets a parbook of the sylvan chanr of the Festive scene, floating gauze robes and of crapes; dress ornaments of garlands sprays of natural flowers replaced sparkling and gorgeous tiaras and aigrettes.

ng of the most fatal and astonishing cases cking a child which has come within our wledge, was mentioned lately before last by a ding on Massachusetts avenue, upon ah, living on Massachusetts avenue, upon daughter, a girl about fourteen years old, mother had been up town to witness the ing feat, and upon returning home, wasking leaf, and dicking her mocked pacing with and dicking her guter. Whether she took that as a mode of ishing the child, or as doing it for mere ement, we are unable to say; but sume merit, we are unable to say; but sume merit, it was completely exed the child until the child, in struged, she continued until the child, in struged, she continued until the child, in struged, she continued

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CITY MATTERS.

FIRST PEACHES OF THE SEASON.—The Open House Dining Saloon yesterday received from Baltimore the first peaches of the season. They are large, fully ripe and juicy.

FACTING SKIFF RACE.—An exciting skiff race took place on Saturday afternoon, over the Monongahela course, between Thomas Elgar and Adam Soare. Elgar won the race by two lengths.

SCULLING.—A sculling match will take place at an early day, between Daniel Jordan and Joseph Scott, for a purse of one hundred dollars. The race will be rowed over the Allegheny course.

POCKET BOOK LOST.—If the person who picked up the pocket book in the cars on the Connellsville Railroad on Saturday afternoon, is honest, he will return the same to No. 137 Fourth street, and be suitably rewarded.

SHOOTING MATCH.—A pigeon shooting match for a purse of $100, between Stephen Beedle and John McMadden, will come off at Oakland Park, on the 11th of August. The shooting will be at double birds, with an ounce and a quarter shot; rise, eighteen yards; boundary, eighty yards.

INTERESTING TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—Messrs. W. J. & Hall Patterson, Esqs., lately addressed a letter to Major General B. W. Brayton, inquiring whether the act of July 13, 1866, granting extra pay to volunteer officers, included emoluments also. An answer has been received to the communication on Friday, in which the General states that emoluments are not included.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—While some workmen were engaged in removing rubbish from an old outbuilding near the corner of Federal and Wylie streets, on Thursday night, they found a small box, which, upon examination, proved to contain the body of an infant, almost decomposed. Without knowing any person of the occurrence, they threw the box and remains on the cart, and conveyed them to the river.

STRIKE AMONG GLASSWORKERS.—Messrs. Campbell, Jones & Co., glass manufacturers, in Birmingham, announced to their employees lately, that owing to the great decline in the prices of glass ware they would, on and after the present week, be compelled to reduce their present week, be compelled to reduce their present wages ten per cent. On Saturday the pressers declined to work at the reduction, and inaugurated a strike.

THE SEWICKLEY MURDER—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The jury empannelled by Coroner Clawson to investigate into the facts connected with the death of Caroline Ford, who was murdered at Sewickley on the 9th inst., reassembled at the Allegheny Mayor's office on Saturday afternoon. Although the Coroner had labored assiduously to procure additional evidence, he was unable to produce any new witnesses, when the jury, after deliberating for a short time, rendered the following verdict: "That the said Caroline Ford came to her death at or near the village of Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa., on or about the 9th day of July, 1866, by violence from the hands of a person or persons to the jury unknown."

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

A Young Man Shot by a Comrade—Result of the Reckless Use of Firearms.

A sad occurrence took place at the house of Capt. David Holmes, in Collins township, near the Allegheny Cemetery, yesterday morning. It appears that the Captain and his family are absent from home, the house being in charge of two female domestics. On Saturday evening two young men named Henry Halligan and Henry Bray, residents of Lawrenceville, called upon the girls while in an intoxicated condition, and slept on the floor of one of the rooms during the night. They rose about seven o'clock in the morning, when Halligan proposed that they should return home, but, at the solicitation of Bray, consented to stay for breakfast. The girls were at that time attending to their duties—one being in the kitchen, and the other in the barnyard milking the cows. The young men then went up to the second story, and in an upper room found the old musket which Bray picked up, and pointed out of the window, remarking that he would try whether it was loaded. Halligan dissuaded him from doing so, saying that it was Sunday morning, and that, if loaded, the report would attract the attention of the neighbors. Bray then noticed that the gun was not capped, and Halligan about the same time picked up a box of percussion caps handed two to Bray, and then put the box in his pocket. They staid in the room a few minutes longer, when Halligan said he was going home. Bray then remarked, in a playful manner, that if he would not remain for breakfast he would shoot him, and as Halligan walked from the room, he (Bray) pointed the gun at Halligan, pulled the trigger, and the contents of the gun—a heavy charge of shot—entered the back of his head. Halligan fell back on the floor, and Bray called for assistance. The wounded man was conveyed to the residence of his mother, in Lawrenceville, where he died at ten o'clock. Bray afforded the unfortunate man all the assistance in his power, and upon his decease, the coroner's city, delivered himself to the Mayor and made a statement of the affair substantially as that given above.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Clawson visited Lawrenceville for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body. A jury was empannelled, but owing to the absence of the two servant girls, the inquest adjourned until this morning at eight o'clock.

Bray and the deceased resided on Butler street, Lawrenceville, in adjoining houses, and have been companions for years, the most friendly relations existing between them. Halligan was about twenty-one years of age, a stone-cutter by trade, and worked at Mr. Christian Miller's Marble Yards, in Lawrenceville, opposite the Arsenal. He bore the reputation of being an industrious young man, and was the only support of his widowed mother. Bray is twenty years old, a cooper by trade, and is engaged at Wightman & Anderson's oil refinery. Upon the recommendation of the Coroner, the Mayor discharged Bray upon his own recognizances until the re-assembling of the inquest this morning.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

Contest between the Eureka and Unknown Clubs—Scott vs. Rocket—Miscellaneous B. B. Items.

A very interesting match game of base ball was played on Saturday afternoon, between the Unknown, of Allegheny, and the Eureka, of Pittsburgh, on the grounds of the latter. Some good playing was done on both sides, and the game resulted in the success of the Eureka boys by fifteen runs. The following is the score:

EUREKA.	O.	R.	UNKNOWN.	O.	R.
Clark, 3b	3	3	Roberson, c	3	1
Mcfaddles, 1 b	2	5	Rupert, p	1	1
H. West, c	2	3	Goldrick, 2 b	4	1
W. G. Webb, 2 b	4	4	Brown, 1 b	1	3
Bredt, p	2	3	Robertson, 2 b	3	3
Rayburn, l. f	5	3	Arenibald, 1 b	1	3
Ramsey, s. s	4	3	Ellis, s. s	4	1
Bell, r. f	3	4	Oats, c. f	4	1
Drummond, c. f	4	1	McGamble, r. f	3	1
Total	27	37	Total	27	21

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eureka	0	4	3	2	6	4	3	5	10
Unknown	0	4	2	3	6	1	4	1	2—21

A friendly and exciting game was played on Friday afternoon, between the Scott Base Ball Club of Lawrenceville and the Rocket Club of Pitt Township, on the grounds of the former. The Scott boys, who, it is uniforms, presented a fine appearance, and attracted much attention. The game lasted two hours and a half—the Scott winning by thirty-two runs. The score stood as follows:

ROCKET.	O.	R.	SCOTT.	O.	R.
Moreland, c	6	2	Umberger jr, p	1	10
Lodeberg, p	6	2	Greenough, 2d b	1	9
Hamilton, 1st b	6	2	Jeffery, 1st b	1	9
Liperman, 2d b	6	2	H. Dunmeyer, c. f	1	7
A. Ebert, s. s	3	3	L. Dunmeyer, s. s	1	7
A. Ebbert, l. f	5	1	Hoffman, r. f	1	7
Stopele, l. f	1	4	Parks, 2d b	1	7
Fry, c	1	3	MaMahon, l. f	1	7
Boose, r. f	5	2	Bauersmith, c	1	7
Total	27	38	Total	27	70

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.
Rocket	7	1	12	3	4	3	1	1	2	—38
Scott	6	9	9	20	3	12	7	2	2	—70

Home Runs—By Jeffrey, Burns and Banes—3 smith; of the Scott.

Fly Catchers—Scott, 5; Rocket, 1.

Umpire—J. Wainwright, of Crescent Club.

Scorers—A. W. Fulton, of Rocket; W. S. Bartlett, of Scott.

A new club, called the "Twin City" was organized in the Ninth Ward, on Saturday, and the following officers elected: President, R. Evans; Vice President, E. Riley; Secretary, H. Carvill; Treasurer, Mr. Vansdale.

The Eagle Club have accepted a challenge from the Keystone Club, to play a match game on West Common, Allegheny, on Friday afternoon next.

To Capitalists.

A rare chance for investment is presented to the capitalists of our city, in the sale of that extensive establishment known as Wampum Furnace, which we notice in the advertisement in another column of our paper, will be offered at auction on Wednesday next, on the premises, in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, by our worthy friend, T. A. McClelland. The property is situated on the line of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, about forty-one miles from Pittsburgh; has a good front on the Beaver river and canal; contains 260 acres more or less, from which is obtained a very superior quality of iron ore, coal, limestone, fire clay, &c. The furnace has heretofore been making from fifteen to twenty tons per day, which if found necessary can be readily increased. Located as it is, in a valley, whose hills furnish a superior quality of ore, coal, &c., and with advantages for the transportation of the metal produced by it, we feel safe in saying that a more favorable spot could not have been selected.

This furnace bears the reputation of furnishing one of the very best grades of a marketable metal known to our manufacturers, and the ready sale of its productions, is evidence that we are not saying it in the dark. The company, when building the furnace, endeavored, as far as possible, to make it one of the most complete affairs of the kind known, and that admirably have they succeeded. Improvements have, from time to time, been placed upon the premises, and to-day it is without its equal. In addition to the 260 acres mentioned, the company hold leases on all the principal mineral lands in the vicinity. Those desirous of attending the sale can leave the city on the early morning train, and be able to return the same evening.

FOREIGN OPINION.—Extracts from English testimonials, giving evidence of the efficacy of "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

"I have derived greater benefit from the 'Troches' than from anything I ever tried."
BROOKVILLE ROUNDLES.

Prime Tenore, of the British Operatic Association, London.

"I never knew such a wonderful cure for hoarseness."
C. W. KENNELL,
Oxford Music Hall.

"I have tried your 'Troches,' and can testify to their efficacy."
CHARLES SLOMAN,
The English Improvisator.

"The 'Troches' give great satisfaction."
T. R. LEE,
Editor Loughborough Monitor.

"Very beneficial in clearing the throat, when compelled to sing, though suffering from cold."
AISSLEY COOKE,
Of the "Royal Italian Opera," London.

Miss Louisa Payne, of the "Royal Italian Opera," speaks of the "Troches" in the highest terms, and uses them constantly to clear and strengthen the voice.

For Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, the "Troches" are invaluable. Jy30 M&W

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

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Resolutions of Respect.

A meeting of the Telegraphers of the Western Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company was held by telegraph, at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, to express their sorrow at the death of Mr. Samuel M. Hamilton, of Wheeling, and old telegrapher, and a highly esteemed friend. Mr. D. Fleming, of Pittsburgh, was called to the Chair, and Mr. James C. Hoge, of Zanesville, was appointed Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with sincere regret of the death of our late fellow-operator, Samuel Hamilton, and while we bow humbly to the will of "Him who doeth all things well," we feel that there is a void created in our midst.

Resolved, That in the death we have lost a sincere friend, a kind and genial companion, and one whose place will not soon be filled in our hearts.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved friends and relatives our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their time of severe affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be tendered to the family of the deceased.

Preparations for Hamill's Reception.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for Mr. Hamill's reception in this city, met on Saturday evening, at the Duquesne Engine House, and was called to order by Henry Kane, Esq., who occupied the chair.

Encouraging reports from the Firemen and other committees were read and accepted, and on motion the committees were continued.

An election for Marshal to act for the occasion was then entered into, which resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen;

Chief Marshal, John Paisley; Aids, John J. Tracy and William McClure.

The Committee on music, boat clubs and other organizations desiring to take part in the reception ceremonies, are invited to report at a meeting of the Executive Committee, which will be held at Duquesne Hall this evening.

Mr. Hamill will probably arrive in this city about the middle of the present week. Mr. Henry Beaumont, of Liberty street, left for New York, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of meeting the Champion and escorting him to this home. Other Pittsburghers will probably meet the party at Philadelphia.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Anthony Weldman, Esq., made an information on Saturday before this magistrate, charging Jacob Brown with bigamy. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant, who resides on Church alley, married one Sophia Wanner, while he had a wife in full life. Brown was arrested and held in $1,000 bail for trial, in default of which he was committed to jail. Sophia Wanner then lodged an information against Brown for surety of the peace. A counter-information was lodged against him for trial. Owen Dulon was charged with surety of the peace, in information sworn out by Wm. Harris. A warrant was issued for his arrest. Louis Lance, a resident of Bridgeville, made oath charging Thomas Jones with a similar offense. He entered bail for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN NICHOLSON.—John Boyd was before Alderman A. S. Nicholson, on Saturday, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Sarah Boyd. After a full hearing John was held in five hundred dollars bail for his appearance at court to answer the charge, and in default was committed to jail.

DESTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE AT HAVRE DE GRACE.—The destruction of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad six span stone bridge, over the Susquehanna river, at Havre de Grace, near Philadelphia, a few nights ago, by a violent tornado, involves the loss of a very considerable outlay of money, besides the probable death of two persons who were on the bridge at the time and have not since been seen.

The spans are the largest, probably, of any bridge in the country, measuring fifty feet each, and thirteen in number, the entire length of the structure being 650 feet. At the time of the disaster the bridge was nearly finished, there being one span and a draw yet to complete it. The piers of the bridge, which are not the least damaged, having been sunk in deep water and built in the most substantial manner. The tornado struck the bridge with such force instantly swept it away. The company expected to have the work on the bridge completed by the first of November, at which time the cars would have been run over it.

QUEEN UNDINE.—At a hop the other evening at Long Branch, a lady with blonde hair was not only the most observed of all observers, but the most admired of all admirers, for the extreme elegance and elaborateness of her *coiffure*. The style was called the "Queen Undine," as being both queenly and nymph like. The hair was very long, falling, indeed, below the waist, even when waved (of course it was not her own). Real sea grasses, glittering with their crystalized saline particles, were artistically twined over these flowing tresses. A coronet of rose coral's crossed the front. The earrings were also of coral, set in tourmalin, which was in exquisite taste, as only two colors, sea green and coral red, were admitted into the toilet. The sole sea green gauze, emidoid, and *à la perplum*, with coral colored silk; and the slippers were worked to match. The lady's complexion was extremely pearly. Undine herself could not have got up one more so, had she compounded the pearl dusts that could be found in the shell chambers.

THE question is asked, is an American citizen returning to the United States, after an absence in a foreign country of several years, subject to the internal revenue for the time of his absence, and is he obliged to pay taxes on the income which he enjoyed during the time, and by virtue of his stay in this country? Certainly he is. The Income Tax law is divided not only on every person residing in the United States, but also, in express terms, on every citizen of the United States residing abroad." The limit of the exaction is not the interest derived from property invested here, or a business protected by our Government, but the tax extends to the profits or gains or emoluments or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever. Thus, a citizen of the United States who may have been abroad, must pay a full income tax from the date of the act. There is no law a want of equity in this, but such is the law.

COTTON CROP AND PRICES.—A few weeks ago the dry goods trade of New York estimated the cotton crop of the present season at only eleven hundred thousand bales. Now, the *Independent*, an organ of that trade, estimates the crop at three millions of bales. Though the season has been much more productive than was expected, it is would seem to be a wild exaggeration, and the truth probably lies between the two extremes, better, a good deal, to buyers than producers. But the actual crop still exists, as that cotton agents have contracted for the delivery of crops at Southern ports at twenty-five cents, currency, and that planters have contracted with planters in Georgia and Alabama for the product of their fields at eighteen cents. It states, further, that planters are desirous of selling their growing crops, deliverable in November, at prices much less than at present rates.

MECHANICAL FORCE FORMS A PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGE.—Proof of the physical nature of photographic impressions have repeatedly been given of late, but here is the account of an experiment by M. Carey Lea, in the production of latent photographic pictures by mechanical pressure. He prepared and sensitized a plate, and having written upon a sheet of paper with a style, so that the letters should stand in relief at the back, presses this paper on the sensitized leaf. From this, on the application of the ordinary sun developer, he obtains a picture of the words. The light being excluded here, mechanical pressure alone effects the result. The experiment seems to succeed perfectly with the emissive theory of light.

THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS.—The military correspondent of the London *Times* in Prussia says the order of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem has lately been renewed for the succor of the weak and suffering. They sent to the Prussian army a large hospital establishment, under the auspices of Count Theodore Stolberg, and were employed on the battle fields of Saxony. Hospitals are maintained in the neighboring town and in the field by the contributions of the brethren, and they provide abundant stores and excellent nurses for many who could not well be cared for under the ordinary army arrangements.

A Montreal special says: The Hon. Arthur Gordon, for some time past Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, has been made Governor and Commandant in Chief of the Island of Trinidad and its so-called dependencies.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, July 28—P. M.

The railway list at the New York Board today shows an advancing tendency. Cleveland and Pittsburgh rose 1½ over yesterday's quotations, and will probably advance higher. It is thought that all the leading Western railroad stocks will be good purchases at the present rates. Bennehoff (oil) is firm and regarded by those acquainted with the Company's affairs that now is a favorable time for buyers of this stock, as it has been depreciated by a fraudulent combination with a view of purchasing the stock at very low rates. The forenoon rates at the New York Board to day were as follows: Gold, 146½; Eighty-twos, 108½; Five-twenties, 105⅝; Ten-forties, 98⅞; Seven-thirties, 104⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86½; Fort Wayne, 101⅝; Erie, 68½; Western Union Telegraph, 36½; Reading (old), 95⅝; Pittsbe, 2⅞; United States, 7⅝; Gregory, (gold,) 20½; Smith and Parmalee, 5¾.

—In local stocks to day there wasn't a transaction that came under our notice. Several of the clique oil stocks are being offered even below their former low prices. The depressed condition in the oil market has stopped operations at many of the wells of these companies, as it was impossible to work them any longer, which has discouraged many of the stockholders, who are now offering their stock at a mere trifle. Ritchie is offered in large amounts as low as twelve cents a share, and no purchasers even at that price. There is scarcely one in a thousand paying oil companies, and it is now the general conclusion that the investments in oil stocks are a total loss, with the fewest exceptions.

—There is reason to believe that a new and important market on the continent of Europe has been opened for our United States five-twenty bonds. Although they have been actively dealt in for several years on the Stock Exchanges of Frankfort, Amsterdam, Hamburg and Berlin, and also in London, they have not hitherto been generally or officially known on the Paris Bourse. Of late some important purchases on orders from the French capitalist have been made in London, and recent private banking letters announce that the bonds of the United States will soon be, if they have not already been, placed on the official list of daily transactions at the Bourse.

—The Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company announce a dividend of three dollars a share, payable on and after the 6th of August.

—The bills of the North River Bank, Hoboken, New Jersey, against which the public was recently cautioned, appear to be amply secured at the Treasury Department at Trenton, and are promptly redeemed by the State Treasurer at Trenton. Holders of these notes need not, therefore, suffer any loss from them.

—The Boston *Advertiser* of yesterday says: Mining shares were active and generally better, buyers finding more sellers and were more confident. Bay State opened at 11¾, and sold up to 13⅞, regular, and 12½ buyer 60, and closed at 12 bid, an advance of ½ per cent. Caloma selling bid with no stock offering. Over 900 shares were sold. Eagle River also advanced, selling up to 2⅝, regular. Hancock was the feature of the city ordinance, made a descent upon the party, captured three of them, named George Bidwell, Benjamin Bidwell and Joseph Cafferty, and conveyed them to the Mayor's office, where they were fined five dollars and costs.

FINEST TROT OF THE SEASON.—Major Vanvoorhis announces that a trot will take place at Oakland Park, this afternoon at half-past three o'clock, between "Annie Laurie," "Joe Curry," "Josephine," and "Joe, the Orphan Boy," for a premium of $150. These horses are well known to the sporting fraternity, and, as the trot will positively take place, an exciting contest may be anticipated.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In the United States District Court on Saturday, on motion of J. S. Morrison, Esq., Jesse H. Lippincott was authorized to intervene with F. W. Hughes and Lewis Andenreid, in their suit against the tug Traveler.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—Patrick Murphy, who keeps a tavern on Water street, in the First ward, was fined fifty dollars by the Mayor, on Saturday, for selling liquor on Sunday, the 22d inst. The fine was paid and the defendant discharged.

MAYOR'S COURT.—The Mayor had six cases of drunkenness and five for disorderly conduct before him yesterday. Four of them paid their fines, amounting in the aggregate to twenty-six dollars, and the others, costs, were committed to jail for terms ranging from one to ten days.

ABANDONMENT.—Jacob Madden was held to bail by the Mayor, on Saturday, for his appearance at court, to answer a charge of abandonment preferred by his wife, Mary Ann Madden.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, July 28, 1866.

FLOUR—Was less active, though steady, at previous prices.

WHEAT—Ruled dull and somewhat lower, the market for No. 1 spring regular, closing quiet at $1 50@$1 51; No. 2 Spring was steady at $1 43@$1 44, and Rejected at 72@76c.

CORN—Was in moderate demand, and prices were lc lower, closing for fresh receipts of No. 1 at 59@59½c. No. 2 was in light request at 58½@59c. Canal Corn also sold at 60@60½c for No. 1, and on board of vessel at 61½c.

OATS—Was in fair request, and the market closed steady at 28½@29c for No. 1, and 26½c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Was neglected and nominal.

HIGHWINES—Were firm, with sales of bonded at 25c.

PROVISIONS—Were quiet and generally nominal. Mess Pork sold at $32 00.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 150.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1866.

MONEY.

The money market remains easy at fair per cent. on call, and steady per cent. for prime discounts. The supply continues in excess of the demand. The foreign trade of the last week has been on a moderate scale. The imports were $4,103,468, while the exports were $1,315,447 in specie, and $2,867,587 in produce.

GOLD.

The gold market closed steadily at 150.

STOCKS.

There was very little activity in the stock market after the one o'clock board, and the changes were very slight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Were firm this evening, and fully up to the highest prices of the morning. 6-20s, 10½@105; 10-40s, 99¼@99⅝; 7-30s, 104@104⅝.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Money market quiet and easy at call per cent. Sterling dull and heavy at 10¾@10¾. Gold weak and unsettled, opening at 149¾, and advancing to 150¼, and closing at 150. Exports of specie to-day $224,000. Government stocks steady and firm. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm. The stock market generally dull and heavy this afternoon. Money still easy. The afternoon quotations are: United States 6's (new), 108½; United States 5-20 coupons, 98¾. Erie, 67½; Reading, 95½; Reading, 49¾; Michigan Central, 91; Michigan Southern, 83¾; Illinois Central, 120½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86½; Cleveland and Toledo, 107½; Rock Island, 103¾; Fort Wayne, 101¾; Western Union Telegraph, 36½. Gold is quoted this evening at 150.

Lake Ore—The demand is fair, and the supply is limited. Sales to-day are 600 tons at $45@$50.

Hay—Prices have been uniform for some days, with a fair amount of business doing. Sales to-day are in loads now at $20@$22 00. Baled was unchanged and steady at $24@$25.

Flour—The market on Saturday was steady, with a fair demand for export and the trade, and only of moderate activity for shipping, closing rather dull, with a slight advance. The sales are 7,000 barrels. The principal purchases were by parties in this city for the home trade and shipping. The demand exceeds the supply. Receipts by canal, 7,000 barrels; by rail, 1,000 barrels. Wheat—The demand is fair, and the market has ruled steady, and closes with a slight advance. The sales are 12,000 bushels, including No. 2 Spring at $1 43@$1 44; No. 1 Spring, $1 50@$1 51; Amber State, $1 60@$1 61; White Canadian, $1 65@$1 66. Corn—The market is steady, with a fair demand, and prices have advanced 1@2c. The sales are 30,000 bushels, including Western mixed at 59@60c; Western yellow at 60@61c; Western white at 61@62c. Oats—The market is steady, with a fair demand, and prices have advanced 1c. The sales are 20,000 bushels, including Western at 28@29c; Canada at 30@31c. Barley—The market is steady, with a fair demand, and prices have advanced 1c. The sales are 5,000 bushels, including Canada at 60@61c. Beef—The market is steady, with a fair demand, and prices have advanced 25@50c. The sales are 300 barrels, including Mess at $20@$21; Prime Mess, $23@$24; Prime, $18@$19. Pork—The market is steady, with a fair demand, and prices have advanced 50c@$1. The sales are 2,000 barrels, including Mess at $40 50@$40 75; Prime Mess, $36@$36 50; Prime, $30@$31. Lard—The market is steady, with a fair demand, and prices have advanced ½@1c. The sales are 500 barrels at 19@19½c. Whiskey—The market is steady, with a fair demand, and prices have advanced 1c. The sales are 200 barrels at 25@25½c. Freights to Liverpool—The market is quiet and steady. Cotton, 7-32d; Flour, 2s 6d; Wheat, 9d; Corn, 6d; Pork, 42s 6d; Lard, 42s 6d; Cheese, 52s 6d; Tallow, 39s 6d.

Weekly Review of the New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Flour—The market has been quiet and heavy during the week, and the receipts and sales of the week have been light. Common and low grades are comparatively large, and prices for these have declined 25@50c. The receipts of low and shipping grades are light, and prices have advanced 25@50c. The receipts of extra and fancy are fairly shipping Ohio at $9 65@$10 50, and St. Louis extra at $11 25@$12 50. The exports of the week have been 13,000 barrels and 5,000 sacks, and for the same time last year, 7,000 barrels and 5,000 sacks.

Wheat—There has been a light demand and prices have declined closing at $1 60@$1 70 for No. 2 Milwaukee and $1 70@$1 75 for No. 1 Chicago. Red winters have fallen at the West, which, it is feared, will diminish the receipts for the fall trade. Corn—Prices outline the return of 2,000 bushels of amber at 80c, and 1,000 bushels of white at 82c.

Oats—Has been active at variable prices. The exports of the week have been 100,000 bushels, against 50,000 bushels for the same week last year. Prices are mixed and firm at 72@74c for Canada and western, and 75@76c for Jersey.

Barley—Is quiet and unchanged. Lard is steady, at 19@19½c for prime, and 19½@19¾c for kettle.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Cotton steady but dull at 36c for middling uplands. Flour—Sales 12,000 bbls. for the week; while other descriptions are dull and heavy. Wheat—Sales 100,000 bushels for the week; No. 2 Spring at $1 43@$1 44; No. 1 Spring, $1 50@$1 51; Amber State, $1 60@$1 61; White Canadian, $1 65@$1 66. Corn—Sales 300,000 bushels for the week; mixed Western, 59@60c; white Southern, 61@62c; yellow Southern, 62@63c. Oats—Sales 100,000 bushels for the week; Canada, 30@31c; State, 28@29c; Western, 28@29c. Barley—Sales 5,000 bushels for the week; Canada, 60@61c. Beef—Sales 300 bbls. for the week; Mess, $20@$21; Prime Mess, $23@$24; Prime, $18@$19. Pork—Sales 2,000 bbls. for the week; Mess, $40 50@$40 75; Prime Mess, $36@$36 50; Prime, $30@$31. Lard—Sales 500 bbls. for the week; 19@19½c. Whiskey—Sales 200 bbls. for the week; 25@25½c.

Pittsburgh General Markets.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 30, 1866.

Business on Saturday was very dull; in fact, it is termed one of the dullest of the season. The last day of the week is usually noted for more than ordinary dullness. Besides, prices just now are very uncertain, holders being anxious to realize. The stock on hand is large, whilst the demand was nothing more than local, simply for the sales we record, and which are not large. The sales were very few, as parties preferred to make concessions before large sales could be effected. Flour was more fancied, with a pretty fair market. Holders set their figures, and refused to deviate. Certain brands of extra family were held in a firm way, with a steady trade demand for jobbing purposes. The present stock is rapidly disappearing, and will soon be exhausted, while the last had a wide margin in full life. Brown was arrested and held in $1,000 bail for trial, in default of which he was committed to jail. Sophia Wanner then lodged an information against Brown for surety of the peace. A counter-information was lodged against him for trial. Owen Dulon was charged with surety of the peace, in information sworn out by Wm. Harris. A warrant was issued for his arrest. Louis Lance, a resident of Bridgeville, made oath charging Thomas Jones with a similar offense. He entered bail for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN NICHOLSON.—John Boyd was before Alderman A. S. Nicholson, on Saturday, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Sarah Boyd. After a full hearing John was held in five hundred dollars bail for his appearance at court to answer the charge, and in default was committed to jail.

DESTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE AT HAVRE DE GRACE.—The destruction of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad six span stone bridge, over the Susquehanna river, at Havre de Grace, near Philadelphia, a few nights ago, by a violent tornado, involves the loss of a very considerable outlay of money, besides the probable death of two persons who were on the bridge at the time and have not since been seen.

The spans are the largest, probably, of any bridge in the country, measuring fifty feet each, and thirteen in number, the entire length of the structure being 650 feet. At the time of the disaster the bridge was nearly finished, there being one span and a draw yet to complete it. The piers of the bridge, which are not the least damaged, having been sunk in deep water and built in the most substantial manner. The tornado struck the bridge with such force instantly swept it away. The company expected to have the work on the bridge completed by the first of November, at which time the cars would have been run over it.

QUEEN UNDINE.—At a hop the other evening at Long Branch, a lady with blonde hair was not only the most observed of all observers, but the most admired of all admirers, for the extreme elegance and elaborateness of her *coiffure*. The style was called the "Queen Undine," as being both queenly and nymph like. The hair was very long, falling, indeed, below the waist, even when waved (of course it was not her own). Real sea grasses, glittering with their crystalized saline particles, were artistically twined over these flowing tresses. A coronet of rose coral's crossed the front. The earrings were also of coral, set in tourmalin, which was in exquisite taste, as only two colors, sea green and coral red, were admitted into the toilet. The sole sea green gauze, emidoid, and *à la perplum*, with coral colored silk; and the slippers were worked to match. The lady's complexion was extremely pearly. Undine herself could not have got up one more so, had she compounded the pearl dusts that could be found in the shell chambers.

Pittsburgh Oil Trade.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 30, 1866.

The following are the receipts of oil by the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio Railroad and Ohio River, for the week ending this week. Also from the first of January, with a comparative table for the same period in 1865:

	Rivers.	Railroads.	Total.
Monday, July 23	2,170	500	3,670
Tuesday, July 24	3,073	700	3,773
Wednesday, July 25	1,500	1,791	3,291
Thursday, July 26	1,073	1,124	2,197
Friday, July 27	604	2,200	2,804
Saturday, July 28	1,776	1,912	3,688
Total for week	9,602	8,331	17,923
Since January 1	650,241	215,837	866,078
Receipts to July 28	664,874	191,065	856,541
Same time in 1865	204,967	81,521	286,488
Increase in 1866	99,906	107,141	567,147

The market during the week just closed has undergone various changes. The arrivals of European steamers were unusually large, and the receipts of grain in some instances was very conflicting, leaving dealers in aquandary in regard to prices. On Monday the market opened dull, the sales of bonded being small. Higher prices were obtained on Tuesday, the Scotia's news was made public, her dates being to the 14th; prices declined a shade; buyers entered the market; a large quantity changed hands, and 5,000 barrels landed, for the Philadelphia market, all for future delivery. Wednesday the market was very dull. The sales as reported did not exceed 100 barrels at prices that were current the previous day. Thursday the demand improved. Buyers were more disposed to operate. Sales of bonded were made to the extent of 3,200 barrels. The market, however, closed weak with the advantage on the side of buyers. Friday a number of lots changed hands, all for fall delivery. The sales were principally for speculative purposes. Oil—Crude was in demand and firm. Refined was quiet and steady. Rosins and Almonds are steady at previous quotations. Tallow is dull and lower. The exports of the week have been 1,134 barrels crude, 1,795 refined, and 1,000 barrels tallow, the same time last year, 7,795 barrels crude, 1,000 refined, and 1,000 barrels tallow.

Wheat—There has been a light demand and prices have declined, closing at $1 60@$1 70 for No. 2 Milwaukee and $1 70@$1 75 for No. 1 Chicago. Red winters have fallen